

Ken KATUMOTO*: Two new bambusicolous Ascomycetes
from Mts. Ruwenzori, Africa

勝本 謙*: アフリカ・ルエンゾリ山産竹類寄生子囊菌類の 2 新種

Nine Hyphomycetes on the dead plants of *Arundinaria alpina* were recorded by Kobayasi et al. (1977) among numerous interesting fungi in the reports of their mycological expedition to Mts. Ruwenzori in central Africa. Some ascomycete specimens on the same host bamboo species collected by Kobayasi at about 3,500 m above the sea-level during the expedition were separately forwarded to the present author. Two new species of the Pleosporaceae in the Loculoascomycetes have been detected during the examination of these materials, and these species are described below. The specimens studied are deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University (YAM).

***Massarina alpina* Katumoto, sp. nov.**

Pseudotheciis gregariis, in parenchymate vaginae culmi submersis, pustulatis, globosis vel plus minusve depressis, 150–200 μm diametro, pariete pseudoparenchymatico, atro-brunneo, ad apicem ostiolato, ex cellulis polyhedricis 8–12 μm diam composito; ascis clavatis, bitunicatis, ad apicem rotundatis, octosporis, stipitatis, 75–100 \times 10–14 μm : ascosporis biserialibus vel oblique uniserialibus, fusoides, in medio 1-septatis, ad septum constrictis, apice utrinque rotundatis, saepe deorsum leniter attenuatis, hyalinis, laevibus, 12–18 \times 4.5–5.5 μm .

Hab. in vaginis culmorum emortuis *Arundinariae alpinae*. Nyamuleju—Nyabitaba, Mons Ruwenzori (11–VII–1974, Y. Kobayasi—YAM 23385: Holotypus).

Morphological features of the present fungus coincide with those of the genus *Massarina* Sacc. in the sense of Bose (1961), Müller & von Arx (1962) and von Arx & Müller (1975). More than 50 species have been described in the genus *Massarina*. Almost all of them were the inhabitants on dead stems of the dicotyledonous plants, and a few were described on the monocotyledonous ones. The present species is distinguishable from the hitherto known bambusicolous *Massarina* fungi, *M. yezoensis* Hino et Katumoto and *M. pustulata* Hino et Katumoto, by the smaller dimension of ascospores. It is somewhat

* Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi, 753. 山口大学 農学部植物病理学研究室.

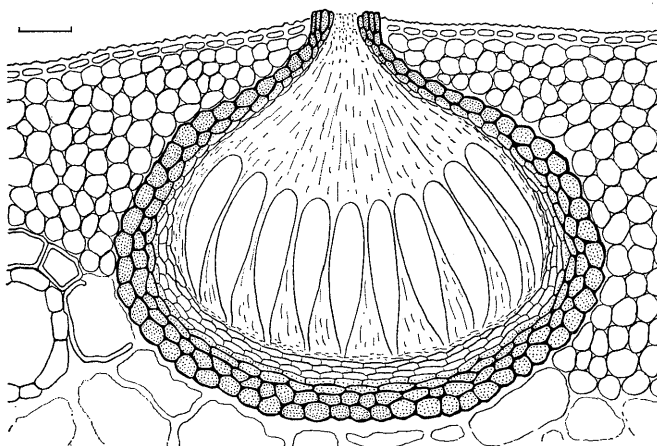


Fig. 1. Pseudothecium of *Massarina alpina*. Scale: 20 μ m.

similar to *M. maritima* Bose, but it never forms its pseudothecia in the remnant cavity of perithecia of another pyrenomycetous fungus.

Phaeotomasellia Katumoto, gen. nov.

Pseudothecia submersa, hemisphaerica, unilocularis; paries griseo-brunneus,

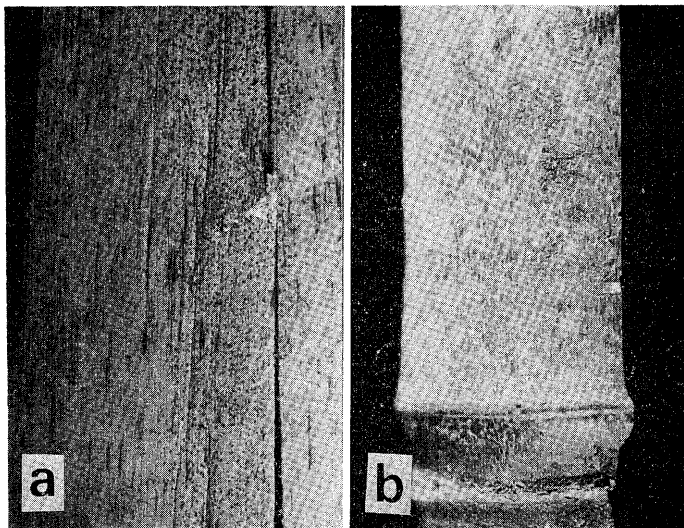


Fig. 2. *Massarina alpina* (a) and *Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis* (b). $\times 1$.

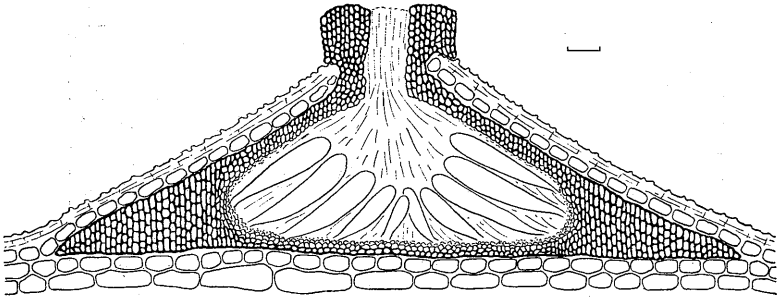


Fig. 3. Pseudothecium of *Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis*. Scale: 30 μ m.

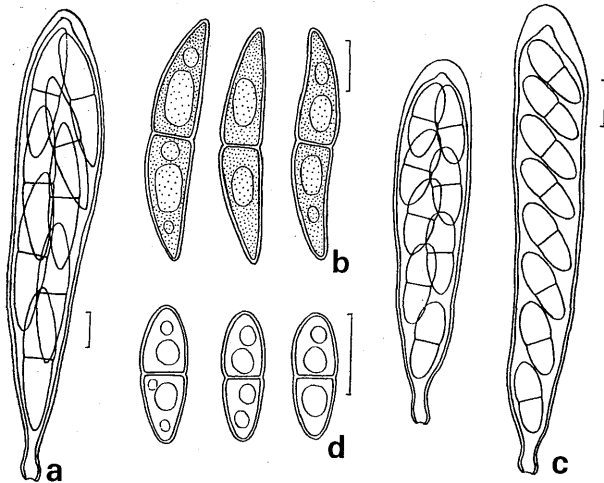


Fig. 4. *Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis* (a, ascus; b, ascospores) and *Massarina alpina* (c, ascus; d, ascospores). Scales: 10 μ m.

ostiolatus, ex cellulis texturam prismaticam formantibus et longitudinaliter dispositis oriundus; asci clavati, bitunicati, ostospori, pseudoparaphysati; ascosporae fusioideae, in medio 1-septatae, constrictae, apice utrinque obtusae, brunneae.

Typus: *Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis*.

***Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis* Katumoto, sp. nov.**

Pseudotheciis gregariis, subepidermalibus, pustulatis, hemisphaericis, unilocularibus, 550–700 μ m latis, 180–240 μ m altis; pariete griseo-brunneo, ad apicem ostiolato et erumpenti, ex cellulis longitudinaliter dispositis prismaticis 7–12 \times 5–8 μ m oriundo; ascis clavatis, bitunicatis, ad apicem rotundatis, octosporis,

stipitatis, $110-150 \times 15-20 \mu\text{m}$; ascosporis biserialibus, fusoides, plerumque inaequilateralibus, interdum leniter sigmoideis, in medio 1-septatis, ad septum constrictis, apice utrinque obtusis, brunneis, laevibus, $40-52 \times 8-11 \mu\text{m}$.

Hab. in culmis emortuis *Arundinariae alpinae*. Nyamuleju—Nyabitaba, Mons Ruwenzori (11-VII-1974, Y. Kobayasi—YAM 23386: Holotypus).

The present fungus has the pseudothecial wall closely similar in structure to that of the genus *Scirrha* Nits. of the Dothideaceae. The fungus, however, has apparently the *Pleospora*-type centrum of pseudothecia and belongs to the Pleosporaceae. The fungus somewhat resembles the genus *Mycomicrothelia* Keissler of the Pleosporaceae, but differs from the latter genus in the shape of ascospores and in the lack of the hyphal membrane beneath the shield of pseudothecia. It also differs from the genus *Tomasellia* Massal. in having dark pigmented ascospores, and from the genus *Didymosphaeria* in having a flattened pseudothecium whose wall is "textura prismatica".

The author would like to express his appreciation to Dr. Yosio Kobayasi, National Science Museum, for his kindness in offering the opportunity to the author to investigate the specimens.

References

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中部アフリカ・ルエンゾリ山の中腹、海拔約 3,500 m の高地で採集されたタケの 1 種 *Arundinaria alpina* に寄生する子囊菌類の標本を、採集者小林義雄博士のご好意により調査して、小房子囊菌綱・プレオスポラ科に所属する新種菌 2 種を検出したので報告する。

Massarina alpina Katumoto (新種)。偽子囊殻は稗鞘の柔組織中に埋没して口孔を

表面に開く。*Massarina* 属の菌類は 50 種以上知られ、そのほとんどは双子葉植物の枯茎上に発生するが、わずかに数種が単子葉植物上に発生する。タケには日本で 2 種が記載されているが、本種とは偽子囊殻の形態や子囊胞子の大きさで区別される。

Phaeotomasellia ruwenzorensis Katumoto (新属・新種)。偽子囊殻は桿の表皮下に埋没して生じ、扁平な半球形、基部はすそ状に広がり、口孔部は外部にやや突出して開く。殻壁構成細胞は角形で、く形菌組織となり縦につらなって配列している。ドチデア科の *Scirrha* 属に類似しているが、偽子囊殻の centrum の発生様式はプレオスポラ型である。プレオスポラ科中の類似属のうち、*Mycomicrothelia* 属とは偽子囊殻に付属菌糸層を欠くことで、*Tomasellia* 属とは子囊胞子が暗褐色となることで、また *Didymosphaeria* 属とは偽子囊殻が扁平半球形でく形菌組織からなることで区別される。

○モンパノキの学名 (大橋広好) Hiroyoshi OHASHI: *Argusia argentea* (L.f.) H. Hein (Boraginaceae)

スナビキソウやモンパノキは Johnston (1935, 1951) の研究によって *Tournefortia* L. から果実の違いによって区別され、スナビキソウ属 *Messerschmidia* Hebenstr. (1763) として別属にまとめられた。その後多くの研究者がこの考えを採用してきた。ところが、Dandy (1972) はこの属名に対して *Argusia* Boehmer (1760) という先行名を見いだし、それに基づいてスナビキソウを *Argusia sibirica* (L.) Dandy と変更した。この意見は *Flora Europaea* 3 (1972) にも採用されている。最近モンパノキの学名を調べたところ、*Argusia* のもとで Hein (1976) が組みかえを行ったことを知った。Johnston (1935, 1949, 1951) の考えをはじめ、従来の説を検討してみると、最近では Walker (1976) などが *Tournefortia* を採っているが、スナビキソウ属を独立属として認めることがよいと考えるので、新組合せの発表された雑誌が見易いものではないこともあって、最近の日本のフロラ関係の一般的な文献とともに、ここに紹介しておきたい。

Argusia argentea (L.f.) H. Hein in Fl. N. Caled. & Depend. 7: 109 (1976).

Tournefortia argentea L.f., Suppl. Pl. 133 (1781) - Walker, Fl. Okinawa 876 (1976).

Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) Johnston in J. Arn. Arb. 16: 164 (1935); l.c. 32: 121 (1951) - Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 979 (1973); l.c. ed. rev. 1125 (1965); l.c. ed. Engl. 756 (1965); Corner & Watanabe, Illust. Guide Trop. Pl. 749 (1969); Kitam. & Murata, Col. Illust. Woody Pl. Jap. 1: 53 (1971); Hatusima, Fl. Ryukyu 509 (1971); Woody Pl. Jap. 554 (1976); Sugimoto, New Keys Woody Pl. 417 (1972); Okuyama, Terasaki Illust, Fl. Jap. 666 (1977); Hsiao in Fl. Taiwan 4: 404 (1976); Hatusima & Nackejima, Fls. Ryukyu Isl. 118 & 290 (1979).

(東北大学理学部生物学教室)